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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania

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- a. Approximately 2,000 officers and employees of the Securitatea were purged following the dismissal of the former Minister of the Interior Teohari Georgescu. Many officers were also transferred from one town to another.
- b. A large number of Militia and Securitatea personnel were dismissed during the month of February 1952. Many of the discharged persons were sent to the labor camps of the Danube River-Black Sea Canal project.
- c. Aurel Vijoli, the Communist-appointed Governor of the Rumanian State Bank, was recently dismissed and replaced by one Petrescu, a former political director of the Army. Vijoli reportedly caused his own downfall because of his insistence on running the State Bank with the old staff of competent employees rather than with new employees whose only qualification in banking was loyalty to the Regime. After the dismissal of Vijoli, approximately 2,000 employees of the bank were removed from their jobs.
- d. It was rumored in Galati that the dismissal of Vasile Luca, former Minister of Finance, was caused by the fact that Communist authorities discovered Luca had large deposits in foreign banks.

2. Deportations:

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the following categories of people will soon be deported from Bucharest:

- (1) Persons who were actively engaged in politics since 1932
(2) Former members of the judiciary

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25X1

- 2 -

- (3) Officers who were purged or pensioned
- (4) Former "large" industrialists
- (5) Former "smaller" industrialists
- (6) Former small industrialists and businessmen
- (7) Former owners of nationalized houses
- (8) People sentenced for political crimes and former members of the Iron Guard
- (9) Former college and gymnasium professors
- (10) Pensioners over 60 years of age
- (11) Businessmen still in business

b. On 11 March 1952, approximately 60 families of foreign nationals living in Mangalia were advised to evacuate Mangalia within eight days, for settlement either in the Baragan plain or in one of the following cities or towns: Buzau, Ramnicul Sarat, Craiova, Pitesti, Focsani and Odobesti. The deportation of all foreign nationals residing in Mangalia was followed by the deportation of the following categories of Rumanian nationals living in this town:

- (1) People actively engaged in politics
- (2) Former officers of the Army, Navy or Air Force
- (3) Former businessmen
- (4) Former owners of nationalized properties
- (5) Immoral persons

c. The last deportations from Mangalia left the town with only 1,500 inhabitants; previously some 5,000 persons lived there. All the deportees were advised they could no longer leave their new, selected place of residence without prior approval of the local Militia. In order to enforce this regulation, all identity cards belonging to the evacuees were withheld by the Militia. Among the most brutal and ruthless individuals collaborating with the Militia and the Communist Party in the deportation program in the Dobrudgea and the Baragan plain areas are members of the Tartar minority in Rumania.

d. During May 1952, informant saw several trains arriving from the direction of Giurgiu. The trains were filled with evacuee families who were en route to Moldavia.

25X1

e. [redacted] in Braila there were rumors to the effect that approximately 1,500 prisoners were recently deported from Rumania to the Soviet Union.

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